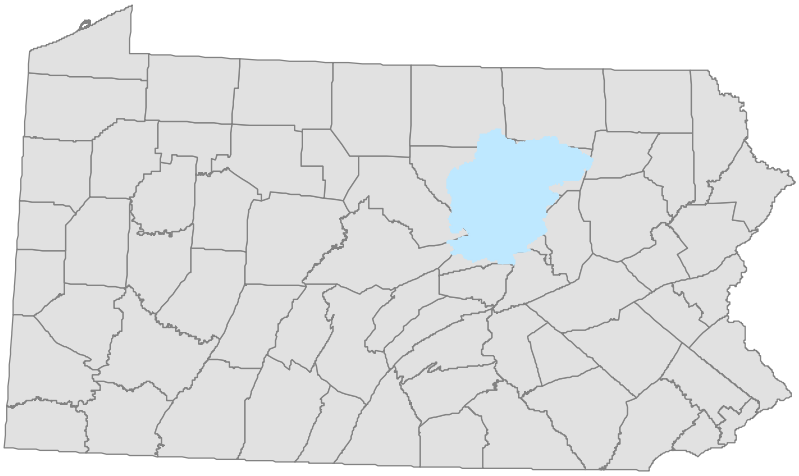
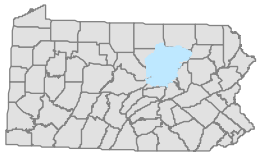


Rapid Watershed Assessment
Lower West Branch Susquehanna Watershed

Rapid watershed assessments provide initial estimates of where conservation investments would best address the concerns of landowners, conservation districts, and other community organizations and stakeholders. These assessments help landowners and local leaders set priorities and determine the best actions to achieve their goals.



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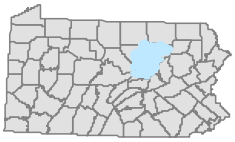


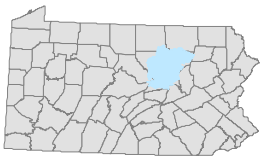
Preface

The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) is initiating rapid watershed assessments in order to increase the speed and efficiency generating resource information to guide conservation implementation, as well as the speed and efficiency of putting it into the hands of local decision makers. While these rapid assessments provide less detail and analysis than full-blown studies and plans, they do provide a foundation for watershed studies or area planning. In addition, the assessments provide the benefits of NRCS locally-led planning for resource conservation and conservation program implementation in less time and at a reduced cost than more complex studies.

Rapid watershed assessments will be valuable for Farm Bill program delivery, and provide useful information for county, watershed and regional planners. These assessments provide initial estimates of where conservation investments would best address the concerns of landowners, conservation districts, and other community organizations and stakeholders. These assessments can help landowners and local leaders set priorities and determine the best actions to achieve their goals.

To produce the assessments, quantitative and qualitative data is collected and organized to create a watershed profile using Geographic Information System (GIS) technology. The data is analyzed to allow resource concerns and conditions to become apparent, and to generate maps and information to help people make better decisions about conservation needs and programs.

/s/ Craig R. Derickson
Pennsylvania State Conservationist

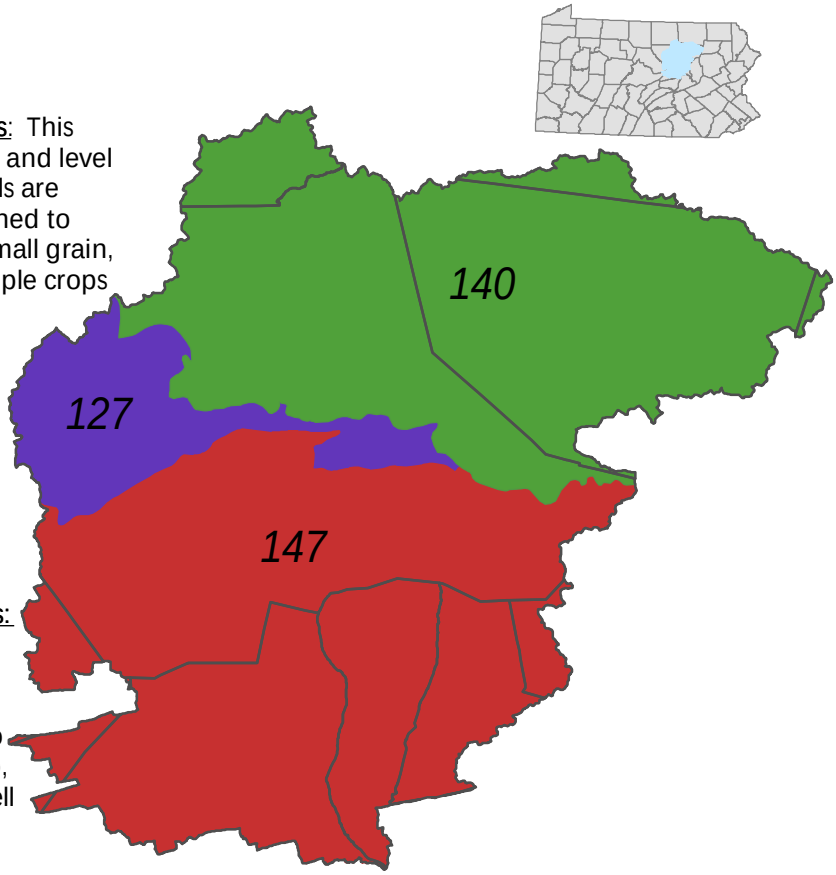


Introduction

The Lower West Branch Susquehanna Watershed is located in Northeast Central Pennsylvania in portions of Bradford, Centre, Clinton, Columbia, Lycoming, Montour, Northumberland, Sullivan, Tioga, Union, and Wyoming Counties. The watershed is 1,157,936.5 acres in size, of which almost 300,000 acres is farmland. Seven Service Centers of the Natural Resources Conservation Service, eleven County Conservation Districts and parts of four Resource Conservation and Development Council offices provide assistance to this watershed.

	Acres in HUC	% Acres of HUC
Bradford	14508.2	1.3
Centre	8795.9	.8
Clinton	15691.6	1.4
Columbia	12175.7	1.1
Lycoming	571007.6	49.3
Montour	50936.4	4.4
Northumberland	67816.1	5.8
Sullivan	239935.5	20.7
Tioga	29930.6	2.5
Union	144506.1	12.5
Wyoming	2604.7	.2

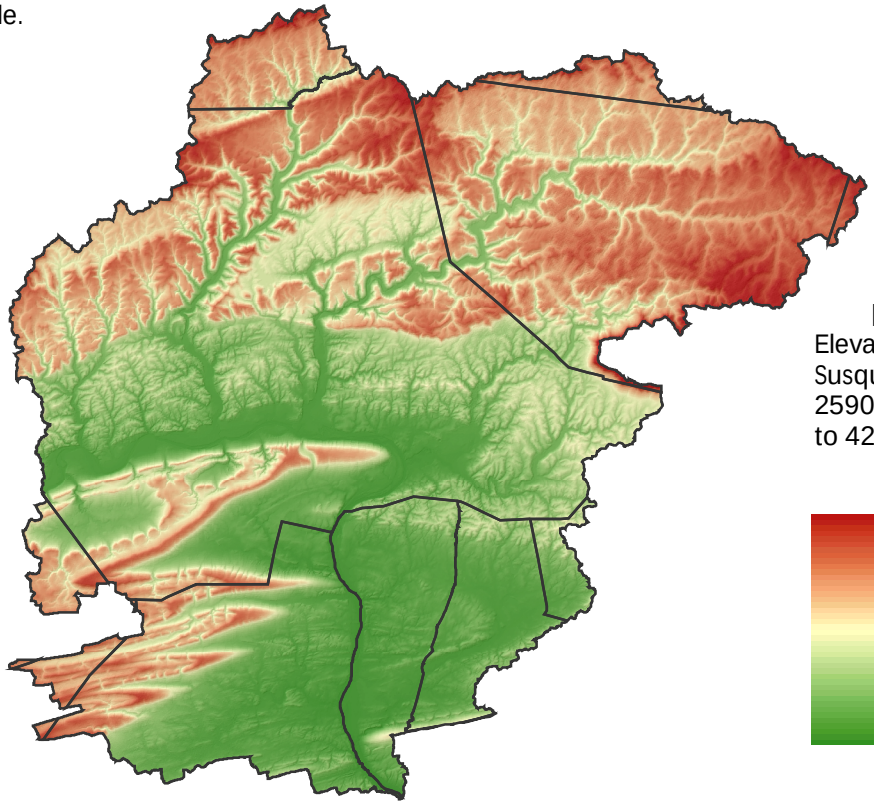
Common Resource Area (CRA)[1]



127 - Eastern Allegheny Plateau and Mountains: This CRA is on a dissected plateau with steep slopes and level to gently rolling areas in the northern part. Soils are moderately deep to very deep, excessively drained to somewhat poorly drained, and loamy. Corn, small grain, and feed for diary and beef cattle are the principle crops grown.

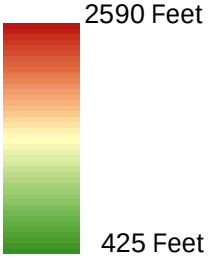
140 - Glaciated Allegheny Plateau and Catskill Mountains: This CRA is broad and nearly level to moderately sloping. The narrow valleys have steep walls and smooth floors. Soils are shallow to very deep, well drained to very poorly drained, and loamy or loamy-skeletal. Principle crops in the area include hay, pasture, and some grain for diary cattle.

147 - Northern Appalachian Ridges and Valleys: This CRA is a folded and faulted area of parallel ridges and valleys. The ridges are strongly sloping to extremely steep and have narrow, rolling crests, and the valleys are mainly level to strongly sloping. Soils are shallow to very deep, generally excessively drained to moderately well drained, and loamy or clayey. Cropland in the area is used for a wide variety of crops, mainly corn, small grain, and forage for diary and beef cattle.



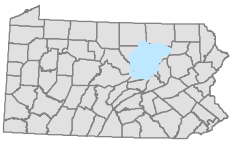
Elevation[2]

Elevation in the Lower West Branch Susquehanna Watershed ranges from 2590 feet (790 meters) at it's high point to 425 feet (130 meters) at a low point.

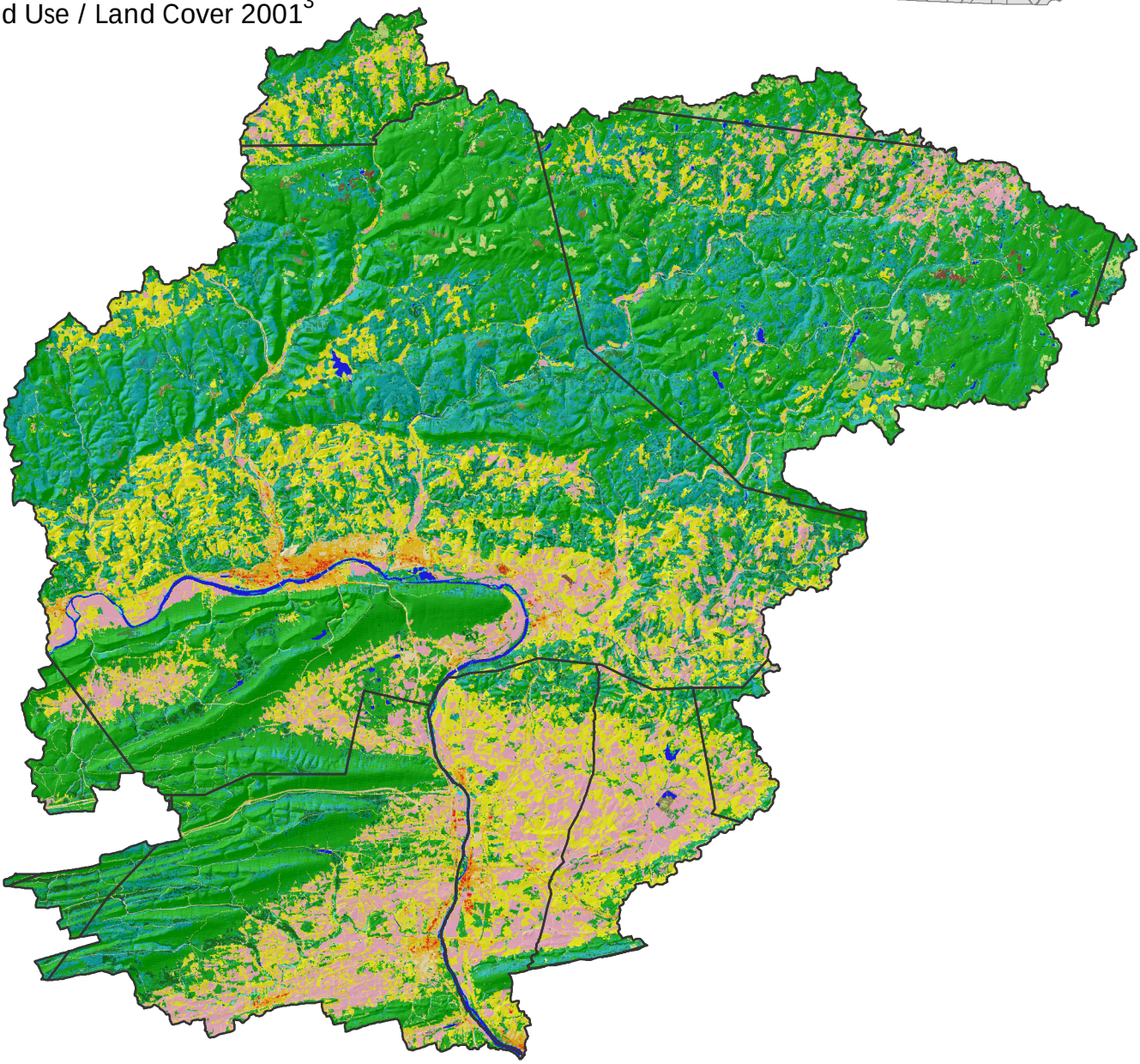


USDA NRCS
United States Department of Agriculture
Natural Resources Conservation Service

Lower West Branch Susquehanna Watershed

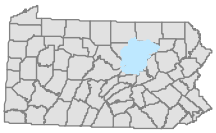


Land Use / Land Cover 2001[3]

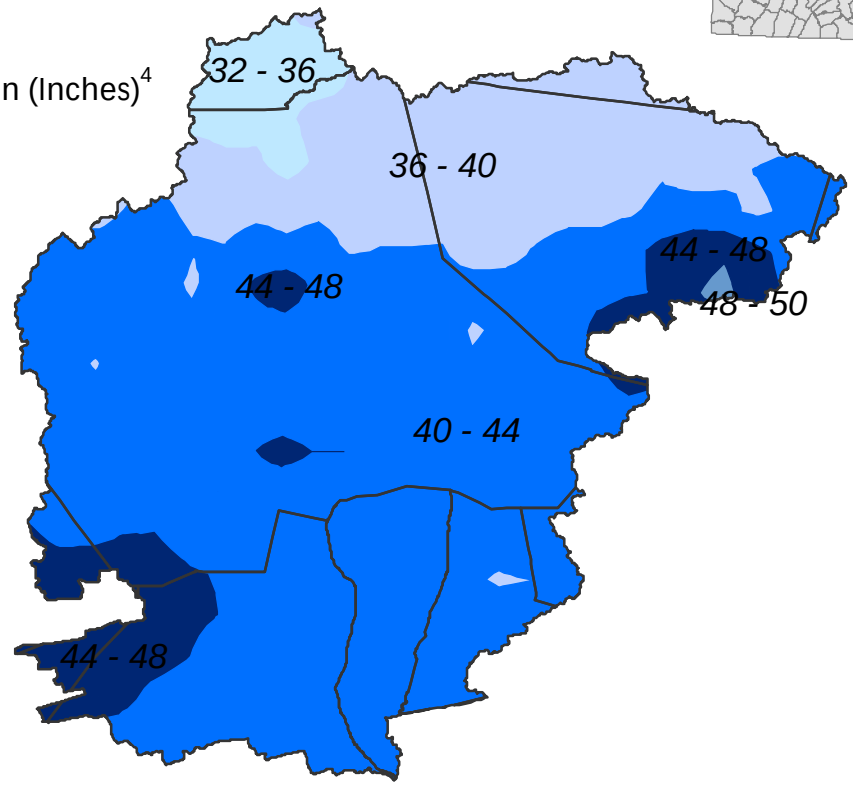


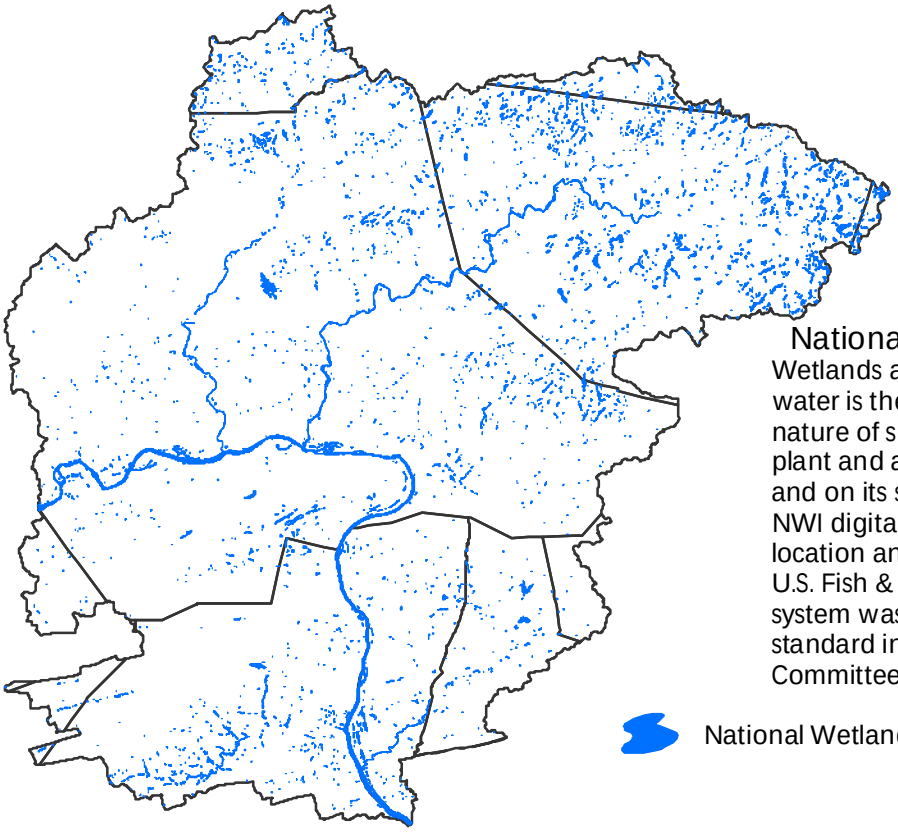
	Acres	Percent
Water	9100.1	.8
Developed, Open Space	50,464.8	4.4
Developed, Low Intensity	15,147.5	1.3
Developed, Medium Intensity	5445.6	.5
Developed, High Intensity	1315.8	.1
Barren Land (Rock/Sand/Clay)	1491.0	.1
Deciduous Forest	474,269.6	41.0
Evergreen Forest	58,309.6	5.0

	Acres	Percent
Mixed Forest	216,748.2	18.7
Pasture/Hay	181,666.2	15.7
Cultivated Crops	118,101.3	10.2
Woody Wetlands	1779.4	.1
Emergent Herbaceous Wetlands	3141.0	.3
Shrub / Scrub	17,608.4	1.5
Grassland / Herbaceous	3277.1	.3



Average Annual Precipitation (Inches)[4]



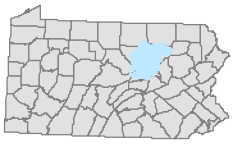


National Wetlands Inventory[5]

Wetlands are lands where saturation with water is the dominant factor determining the nature of soil development and the types of plant and animal communities living in the soil and on its surface.

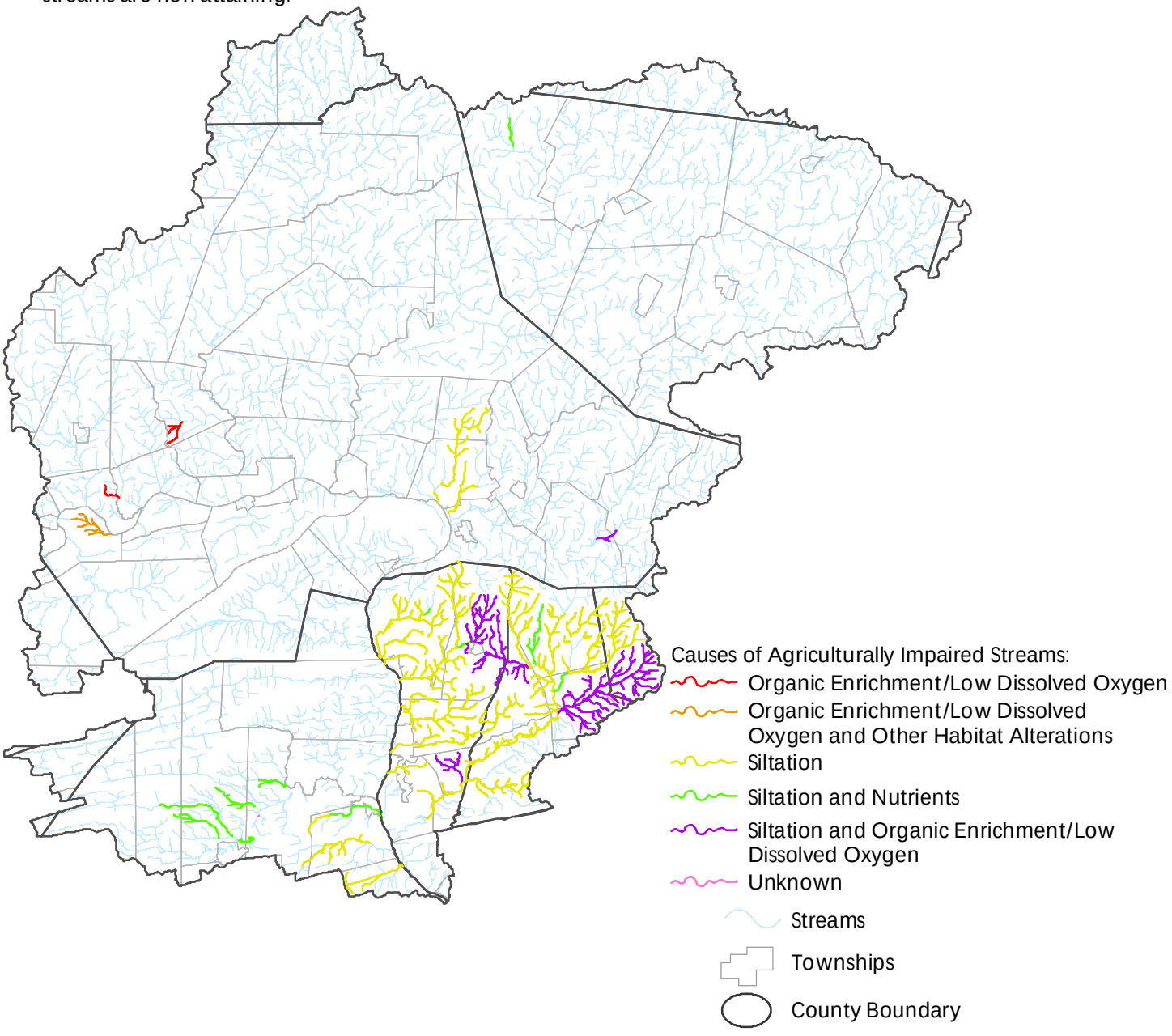
NWI digital data files are records of wetlands location and classification as developed by the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service. The classification system was adopted as a national classification standard in 1996 by the Federal Geographic Data Committee.

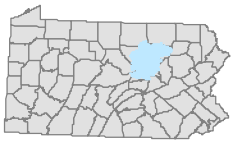
National Wetlands Inventory



Impaired Streams [6]

The Streams Integrated List represents stream assessments in an integrated format for the Clean Water Act Section 305(b) reporting and Section 303(d) listing. PA Department of Environmental Protection protects 4 stream water uses: aquatic life, fish consumption, potable water supply, and recreation. The 305(b) layers represents stream segments that have been evaluated for attainment of those uses and determine which streams are non-attaining.



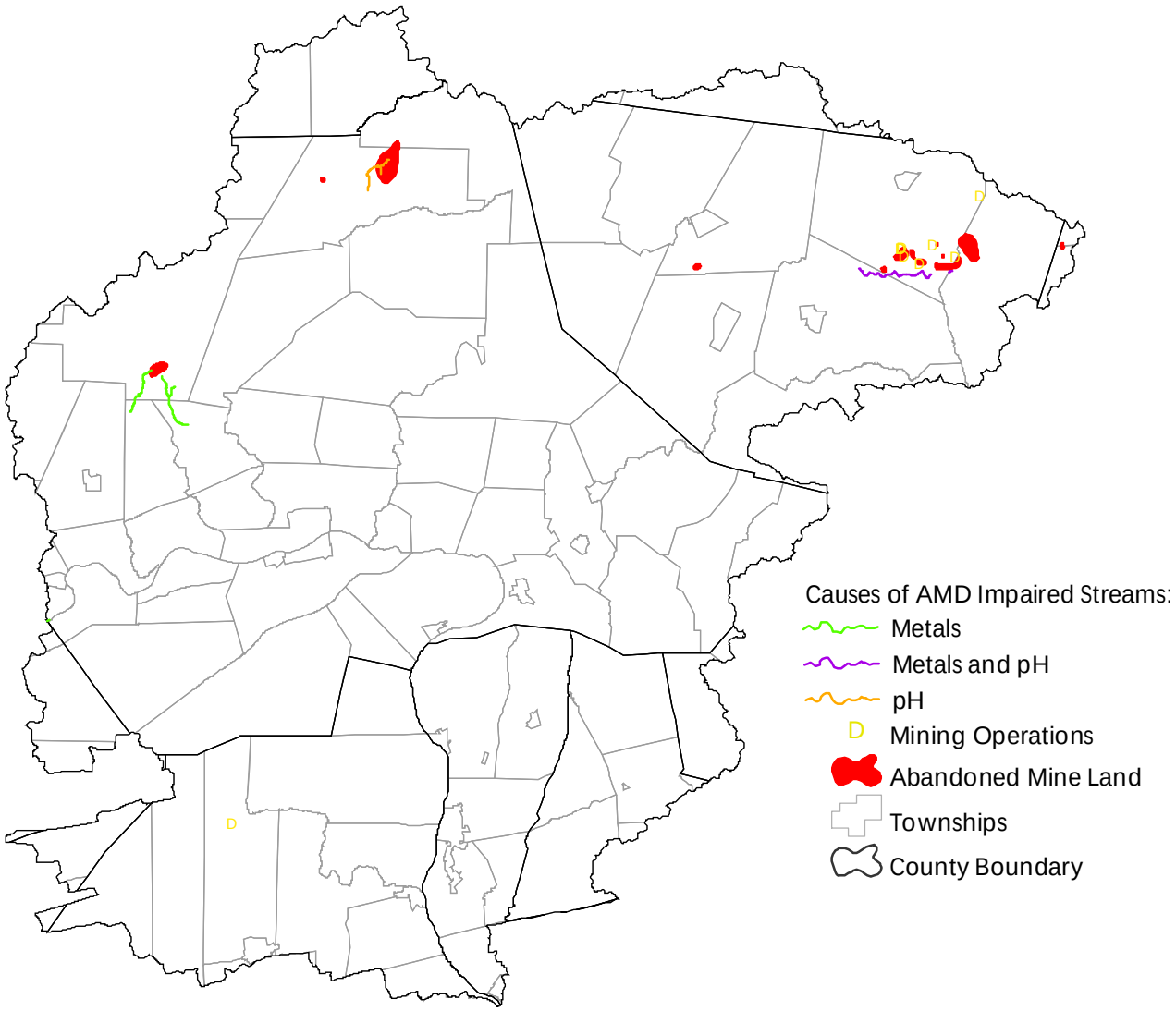


Abandoned Mine Land and Abandoned Mine Drainage Impaired Streams [7]

Coal mining in Pennsylvania began in the mid-1700's. Pennsylvania is the fourth largest coal producer in the United States, producing over 69.5 million tons in 1995 in 878 mining operations.

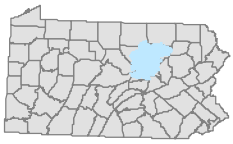
The environmental legacy of hundreds of years of coal mining in PA includes over 2,400 miles of PA's 84,000 miles of streams effected by acid mine drainage from old coal mining operations. Acid mine drainage in the single largest source of water pollution in the state.

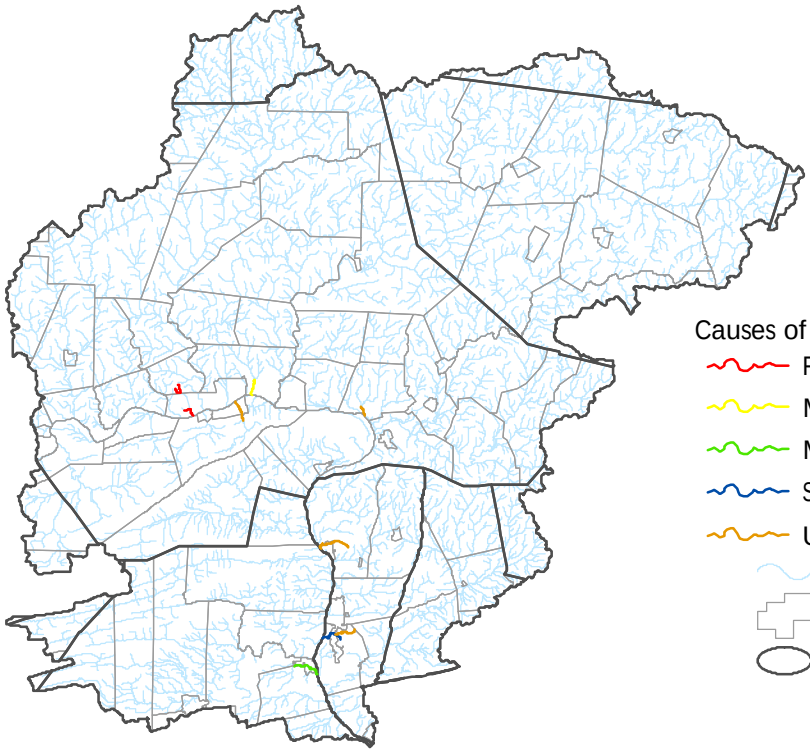
Since 1967, Pennsylvania and the federal government have invested close to $500 million to correct problems from abandoned surface and deep mines. There are acid mine drainage treatment plants around the state to treat acid mine drainage discharges.



USDA NRCS
United States Department of Agriculture
Natural Resources Conservation Service

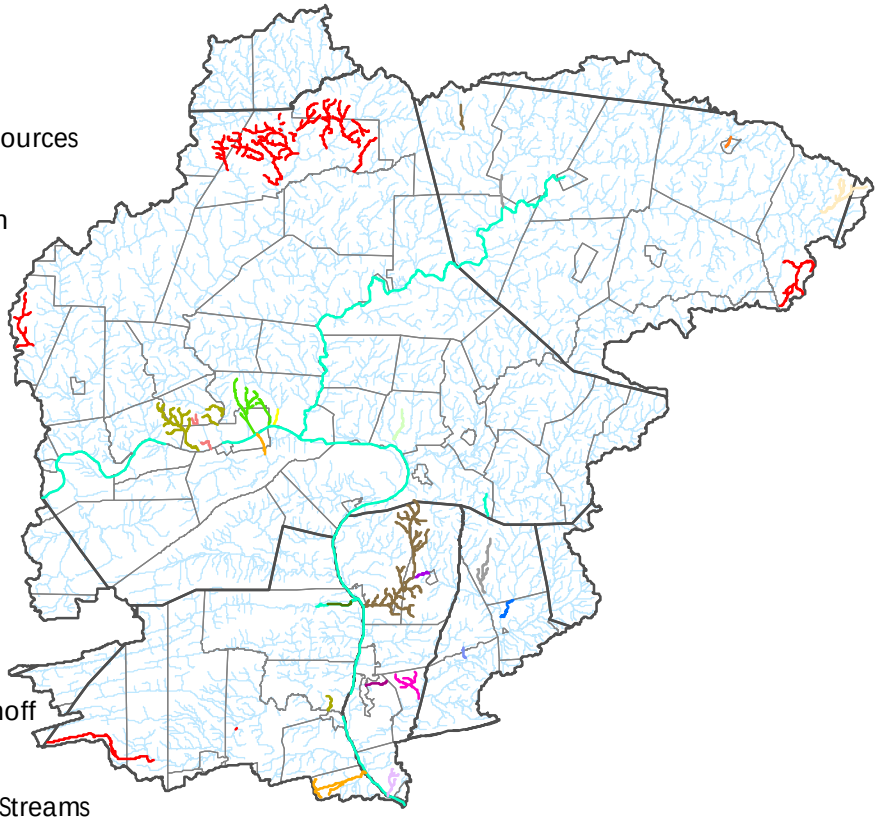
Lower West Branch Susquehanna Watershed



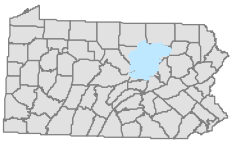


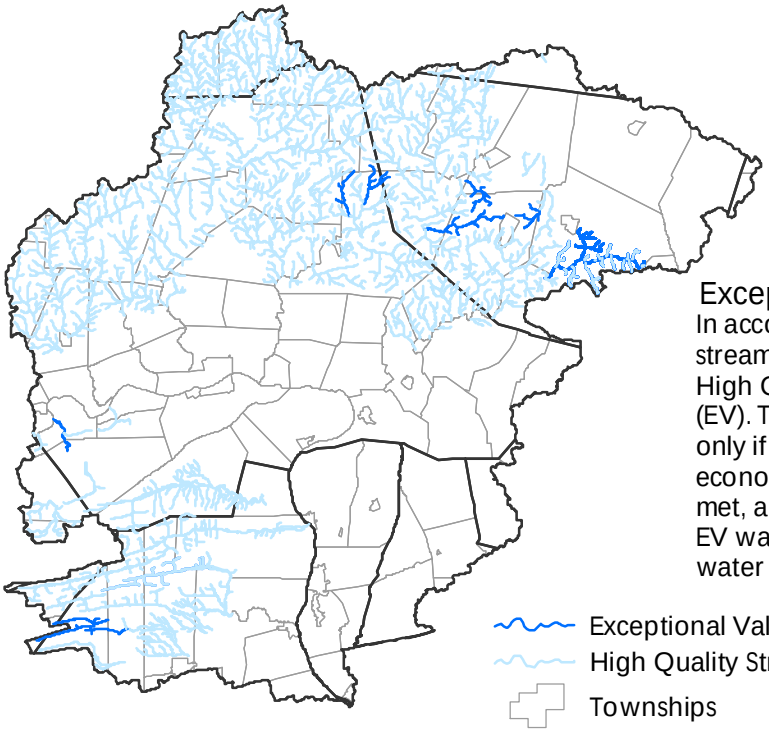
Causes of Urban Runoff/Storm Sewer Impaired Streams:
- Flow Alterations
- Metals and Other Inorganics
- Metals and Water Flow Variability
- Siltation, Filling and Draining, and Unknown
- Unknown
- Streams
- Townships
- County Boundary

Other Sources of Impairment:
- Atmospheric Deposition
- Atmospheric Deposition and Natural Sources
- Channelization
- Channelization and Hydromodification
- Habitat Modifications
- Hydrimodification
- Industrial Point Source
- Industrial Point Source and Other
- Municipal Point Source
- On Site Wastewater
- Package Plants
- Removal of Vegetation
- Road Runoff
- Small Residential Runoff
- Small Residential Runoff and Flow Regulation/Modifications
- Small Residential Runoff and Road Runoff
- Surface Mining
- Unknown
- Upstream Impoundment



- Streams
- Townships
- County Boundary





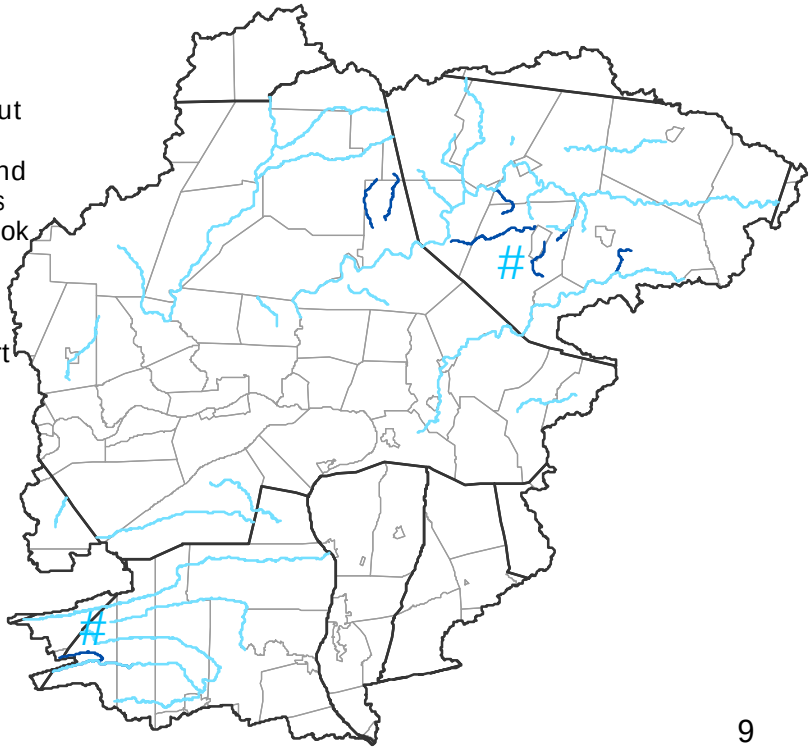
Exceptional Value and High Quality Streams[8]

In accordance to Chapter 93 of Pennsylvania Code, streams with excellent water quality may be designated High Quality Waters (HQ) or Exceptional Value Waters (EV). The water quality in an HQ stream can be lowered only if a discharge is the result of necessary social or economic development, the water quality criteria are met, and all existing uses of the stream are protected. EV waters are to be protected at their existing quality; water quality shall not be lowered.

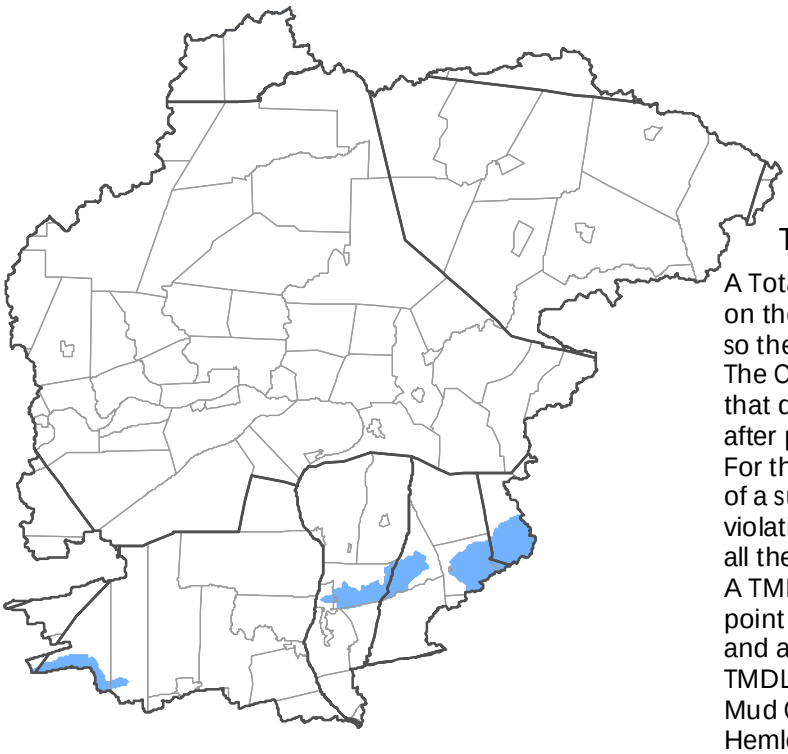
- Exceptional Value Streams
- High Quality Streams
- Townships
- County Boundary

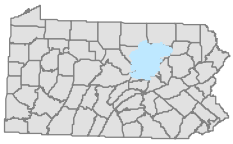
Pennsylvania Trout Waters[9]

Approved Trout Waterbodies and Approved Trout Streams are waters which contain significant portions that are open to the public for fishing and are stocked with trout. Wilderness Trout Streams are designed to protect and promote native (brook trout) fisheries, the ecological requirements necessary for natural reproduction of trout and wilderness aesthetics. The superior quality of these watersheds is considered an important part of the overall angling experience on wilderness trout streams.



- # Approved Trout Waterbodies
- Approved Trout Streams
- Wilderness Trout Streams
- Townships
- County Boundary



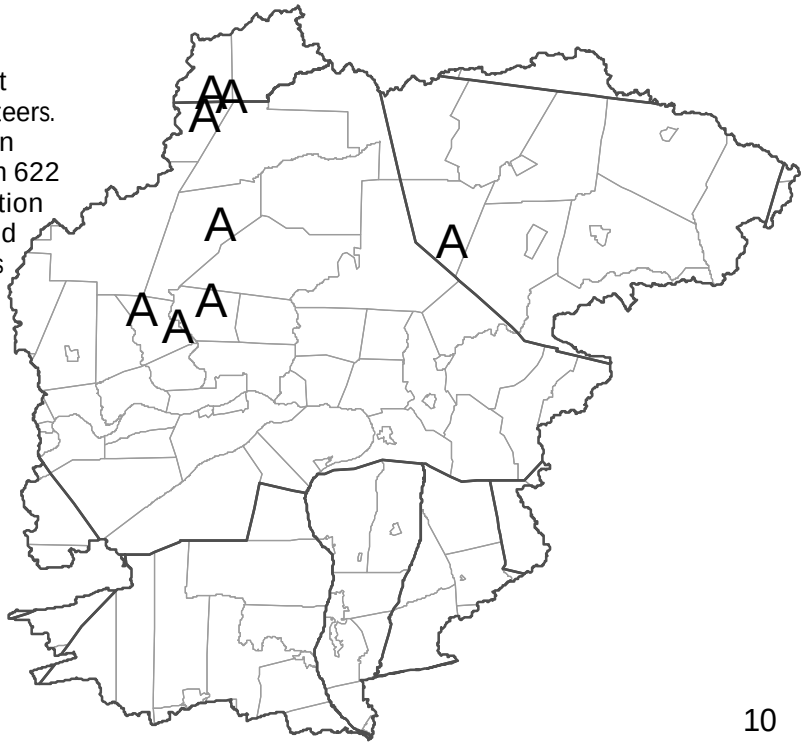


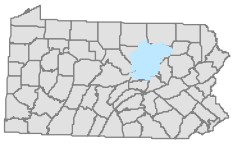
Total Maximum Daily Load[10]

A Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) sets a ceiling on the pollutant loads that can enter a water body so the water body will meet water quality standards. The Clean Water Act requires states to list all waters that do not meet their water quality standards even after pollution controls required by law are in place. For these waters, the state must calculate how much of a substance can be put in the water without violating the standard and distribute that quantity to all the sources ofthe pollutant on that water body. A TMDL plan includes waste load allocations for point sources, load allocations for nonpoint sources, and a margin of safety.
TMDL plans were completed in the shaded areas of Mud Creek, Limestone Run, Buffalo Creek, and Hemlock Creek in 2003 for Non-AMD reasons.

Water Quality Testing Points[11]

The water quality testing points are locations at which the water quality is monitored by volunteers. A database of these points contains information on water quality from 1986 to the present from 622 testing sites throughout Pennsylvania. Information in records includes at least alkalinity and pH and includes nitrates and phosphates for some sites since 1996.





Water Resource Points[12]

A Water Resource is a DEP primary facility type related to the Water Use Planning Program. The sub-facility types related to Water Resources that are included are:

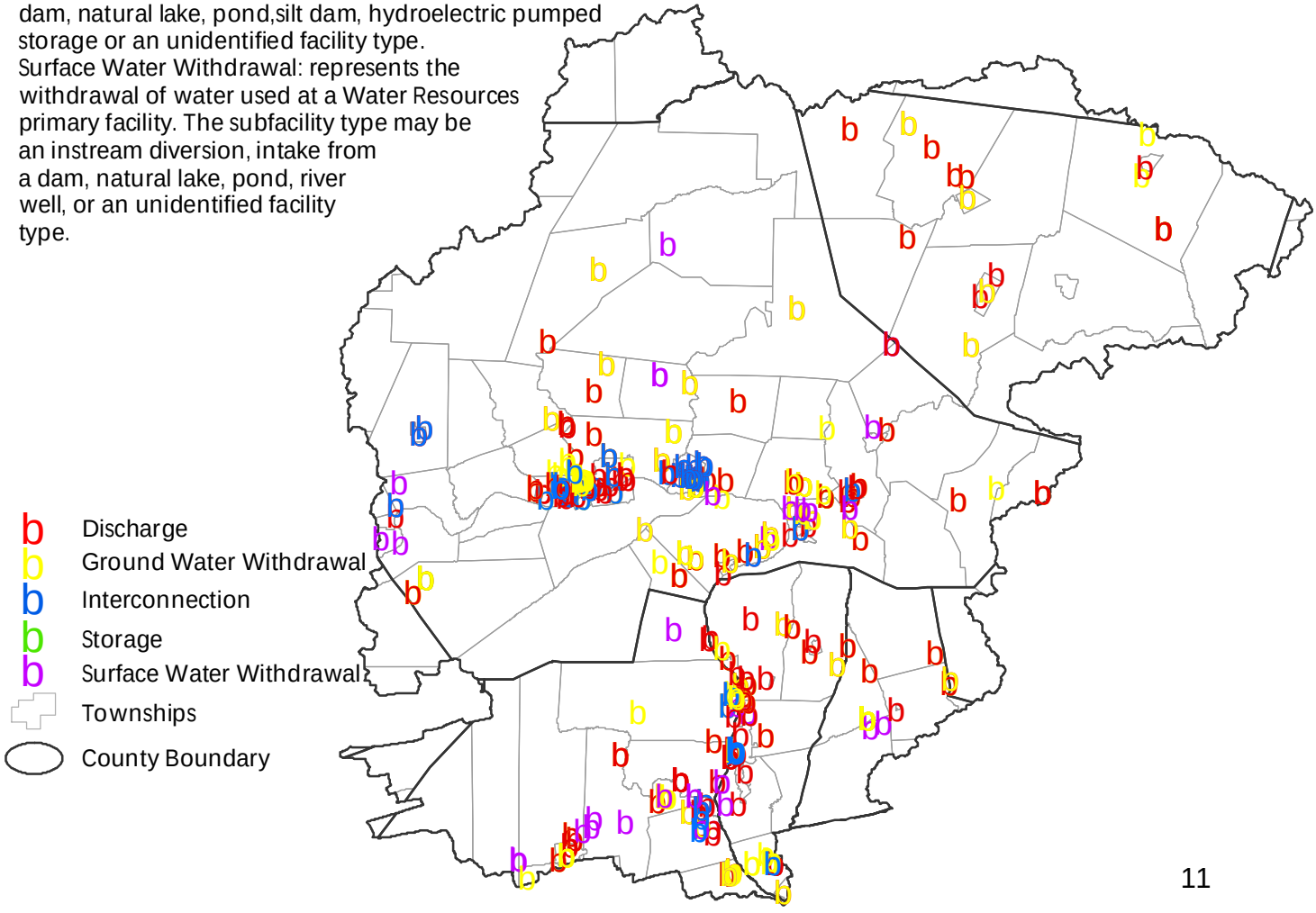
Discharge: represents the return of water used at a Water Resources primary facility. The subfacility type may be a sewage treatment plant, instream discharge, spray irrigation field, groundwater recharge, on-lot septic or an unidentified facility type.

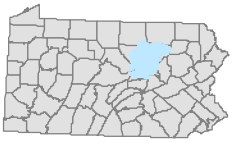
Ground Water Withdrawal: represents the withdrawal of water used at a Water Resources primary facility. The subfacility type may be a well, spring, quarry, infiltration gallery, deep mine, surface mine or an unidentified facility type.

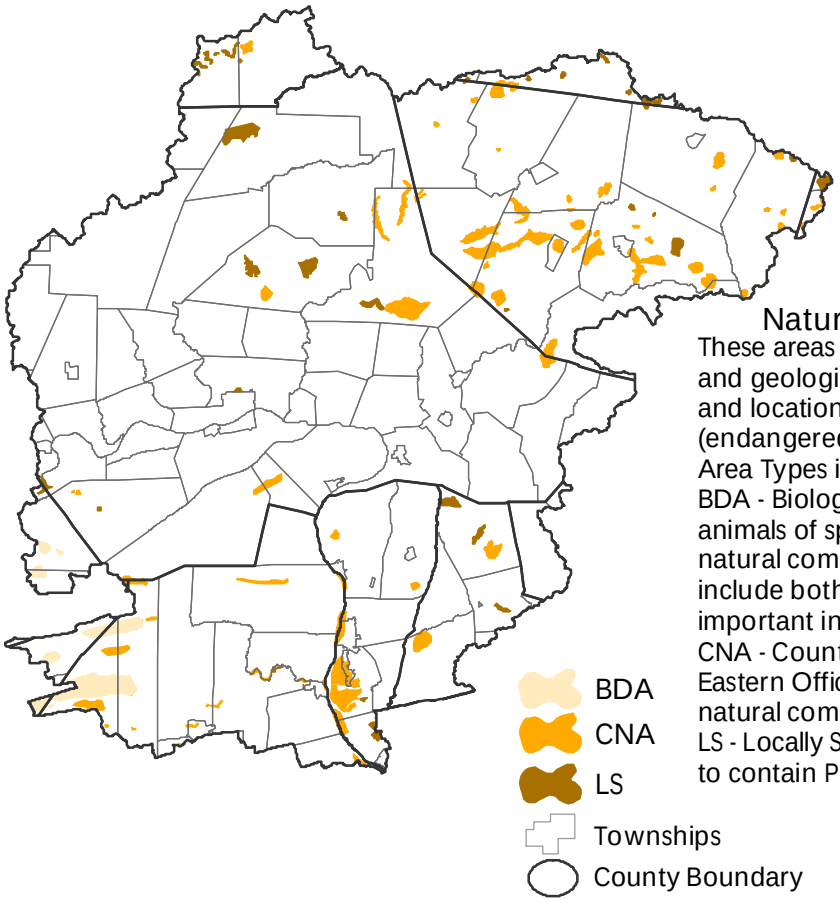
Interconnection: represents the point of interconnection between Water Resources primary facilities. The subfacility type may be for an interconnection between two public water supply agencies or between a public water supply agency and a commercial or industrial water user.

Storage: represents the storage of water used at a Water Resources primary facility. The subfacility type represents raw or treated water storage and may be a quarry, standpipe, open off-stream reservoir, closed off-stream reservoir, instream reservoir, hydroelectric dam, natural lake, pond,silt dam, hydroelectric pumped storage or an unidentified facility type.

Surface Water Withdrawal: represents the withdrawal of water used at a Water Resources primary facility. The subfacility type may be an instream diversion, intake from a dam, natural lake, pond, river well, or an unidentified facility type.







Natural Heritage Inventory Sites [13]

These areas are intended to identify outstanding floral, faunal, and geologic features, including natural communities (habitats) and locations of animal and plant species of special concern (endangered, threatened, or rare).

Area Types in this watershed include:

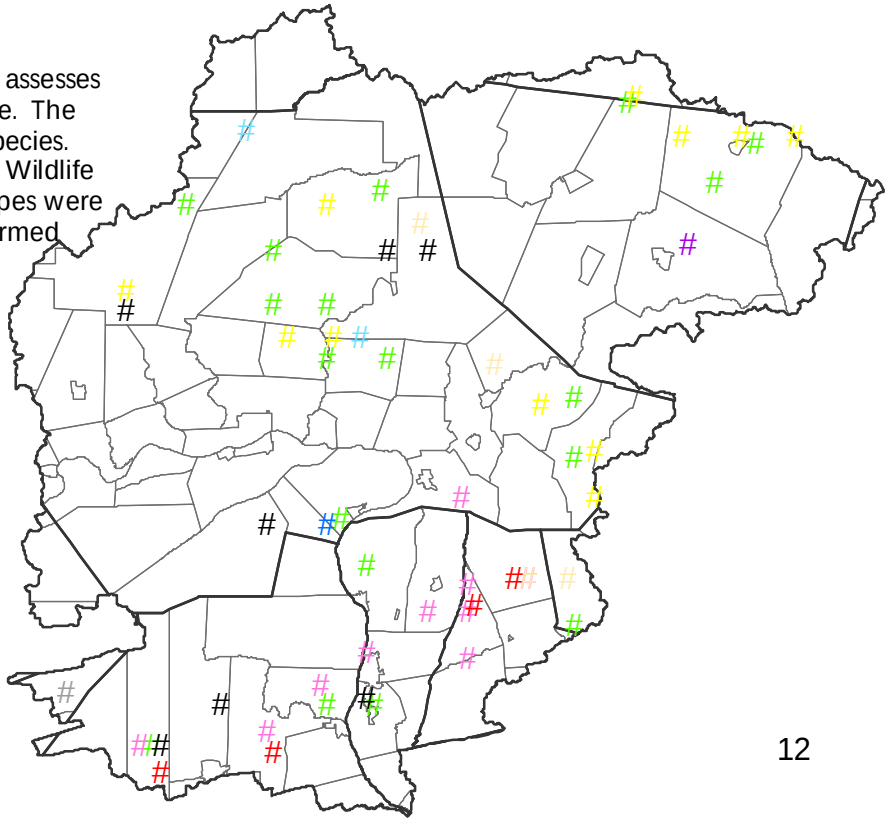
BDA - Biological Diversity Area - an area containing plants or animals of special concern at state or federal levels, exemplary natural communities, or exceptional native diversity. BDAs include both the immediate habitat and surrounding lands important in the support of these special elements.

CNA - County Natural Area - a designation formerly used by the Eastern Office of PNHP for sites that contain elements - exemplary natural communities or species of concern as tracked by PNHP.

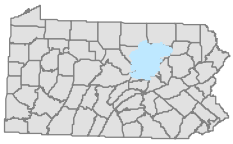
LS - Locally Significant - Site was not surveyed or was not found to contain PNHP elements, but is considered Locally Significant.

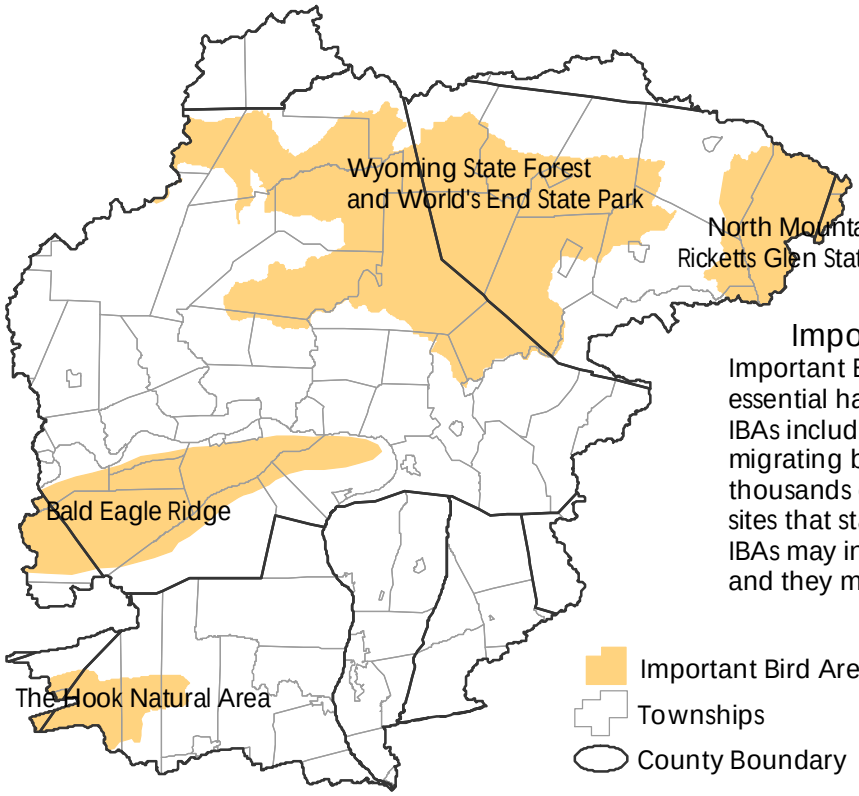
Pennsylvania Breeding Bird Atlas [14]

The 1st Pennsylvania Breeding Bird Atlas (1992) assesses the distribution of breeding birds across the state. The areas below are confirmed breeding areas for species. Fourteen birds species from Pennsylvania's state Wildlife Action Plan associated with agricultural landscapes were focused on in this assessment, not all have confirmed breeding area in this watershed.



American Woodcock
Barn Owl
Blackbilled Cuckoo
Bobolink
Eastern Meadowlark
Grasshopper Sparrow
Northern Bobwhite
Northern Harrier
Redheaded Woodpecker
Yellow Breasted Chat
Townships
County Boundary



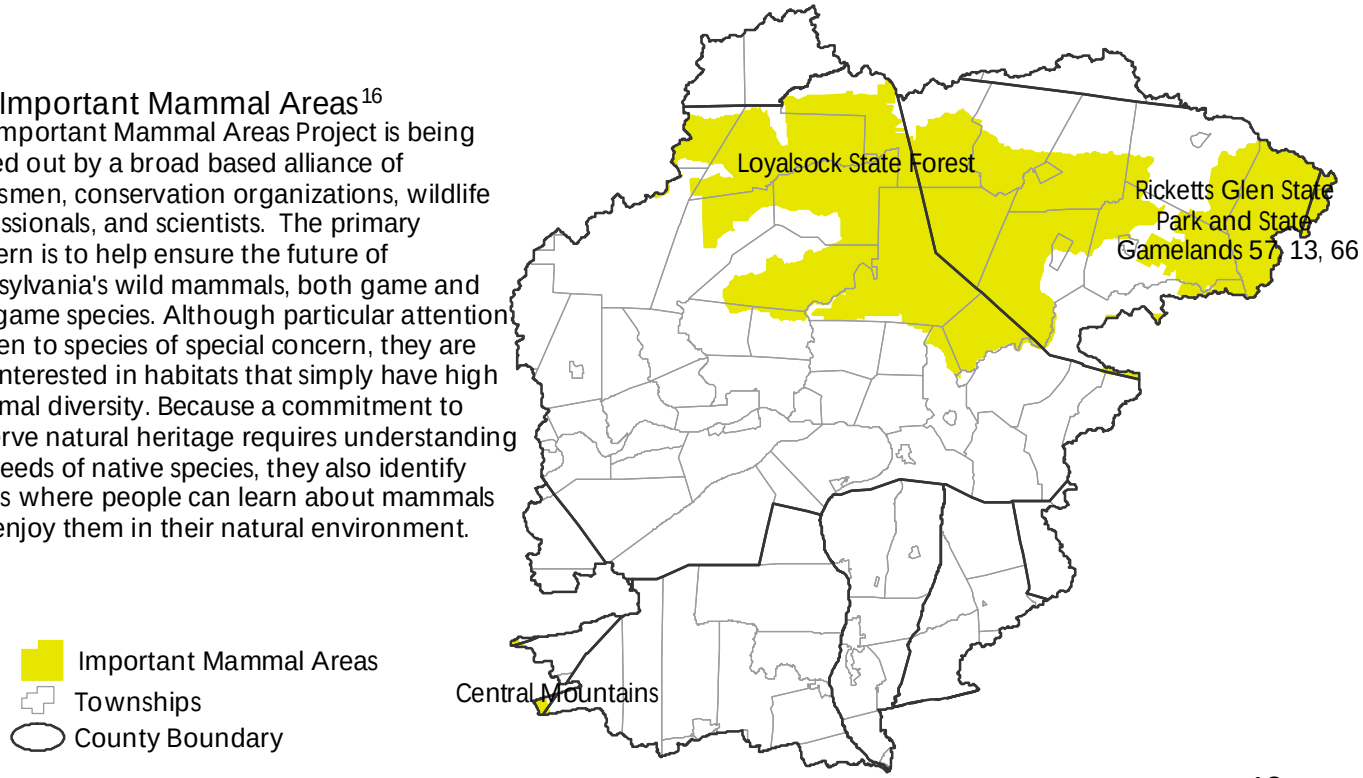


Important Bird Areas[15]

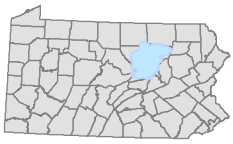
Important Bird Areas (IBA) are sites that provide essential habitat for one or more species of bird. IBAs include sites for breeding, wintering, and/or migrating birds. IBAs may be a few acres or thousands of acres, but usually they are discrete sites that stand out from the surrounding landscape. IBAs may include public or private lands, or both, and they may be protected or unprotected.

Important Mammal Areas[16]

The Important Mammal Areas Project is being carried out by a broad based alliance of sportsmen, conservation organizations, wildlife professionals, and scientists. The primary concern is to help ensure the future of Pennsylvania's wild mammals, both game and non-game species. Although particular attention is given to species of special concern, they are also interested in habitats that simply have high mammal diversity. Because a commitment to preserve natural heritage requires understanding the needs of native species, they also identify places where people can learn about mammals and enjoy them in their natural environment.

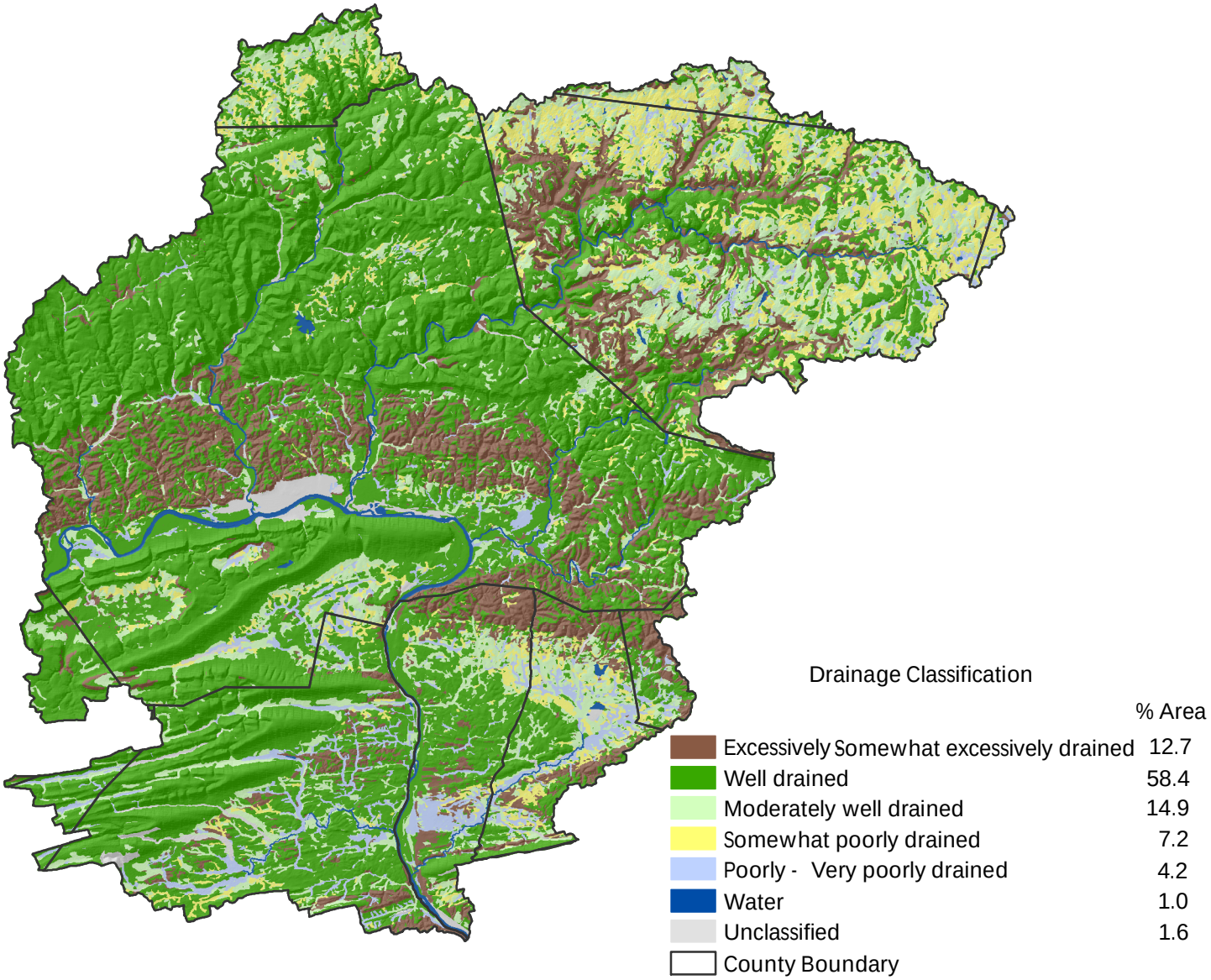


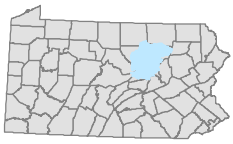
Soils[17]



Drainage Classification

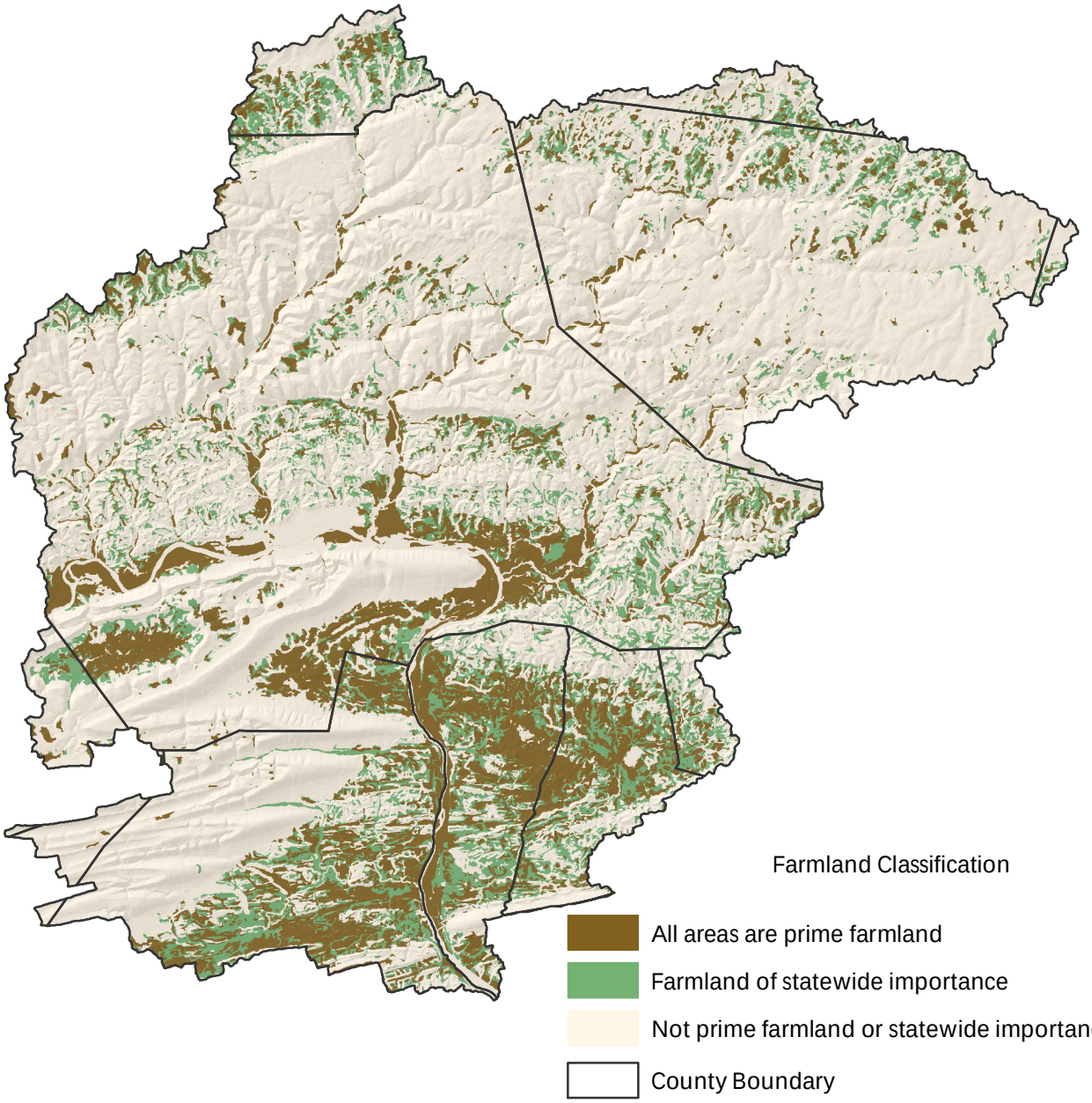
Drainage class (natural) refers to the frequency and duration of wet periods under conditions similar to those under which the soil formed. Alterations of the water regime by human activities, either through drainage or irrigation, are not a consideration unless they have significantly changed the morphology of the soil. Seven classes of natural soil drainage are recognized -- excessively drained, somewhat excessively drained, well drained, moderately well drained, somewhat poorly drained, poorly drained, and very poorly drained. These classes are defined in the "Soil Survey Manual."

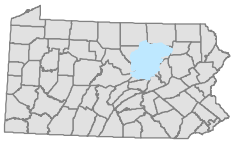




Farmland Classification

Farmland classification identifies soil map units as prime farmland, farmland of statewide importance, farmland of local importance, or unique farmland. Farmland classification identifies the location and extent of the most suitable land for producing food, feed, fiber, forage, and oilseed crops. NRCS policy and procedures on prime and unique farmlands are published in the Federal Register, Vol. 43, No. 21, January 31, 1978.

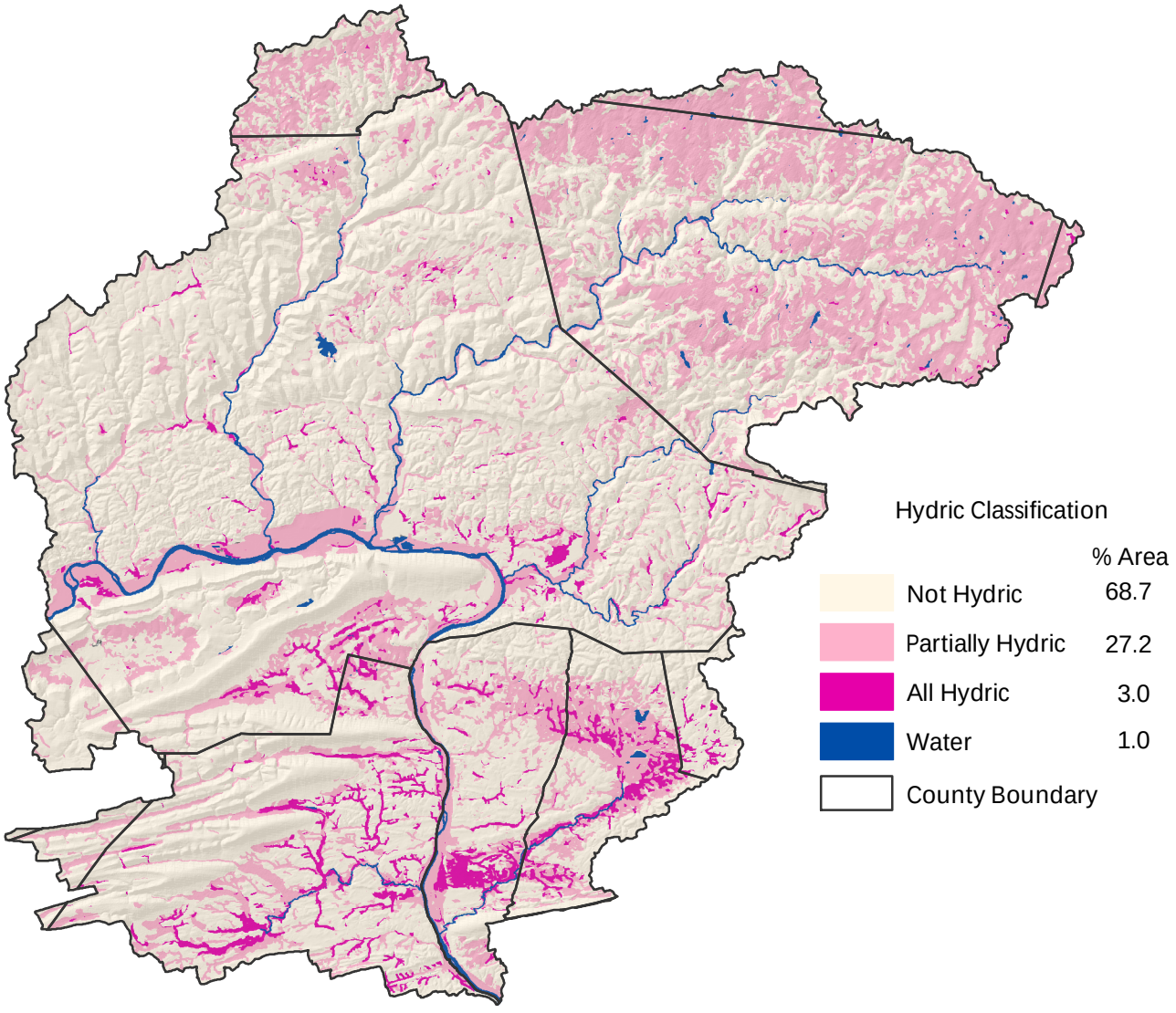


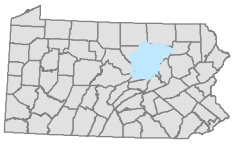


Hydric Soil Classification

This rating provides an indication of the proportion of the map unit that meets criteria for hydric soils. Map units that are dominantly made up of hydric soils may have small areas, or inclusions, of nonhydric soils in the higher positions on the landform, and map units dominantly made up of nonhydric soils may have inclusions of hydric soils in the lower positions on the landform.

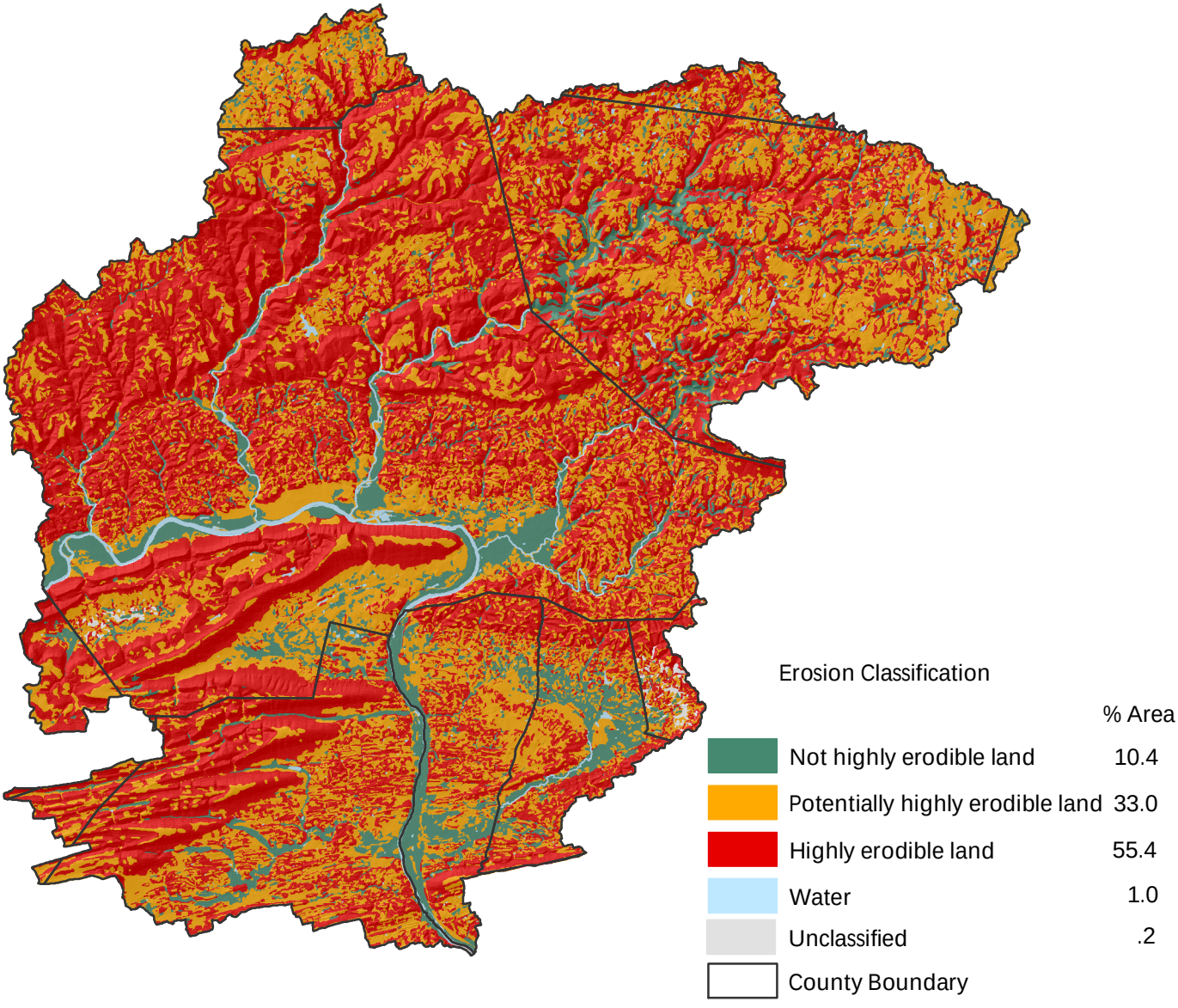
Hydric soils are defined by the National Technical Committee for Hydric Soils (NTCHS) as soils that formed under conditions of saturation, flooding, or ponding long enough during the growing season to develop anaerobic conditions in the upper part (Federal Register, 1994). These soils, under natural conditions, are either saturated or inundated long enough during the growing season to support the growth and reproduction of hydrophytic vegetation.

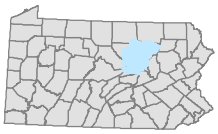




Highly Erodible Land

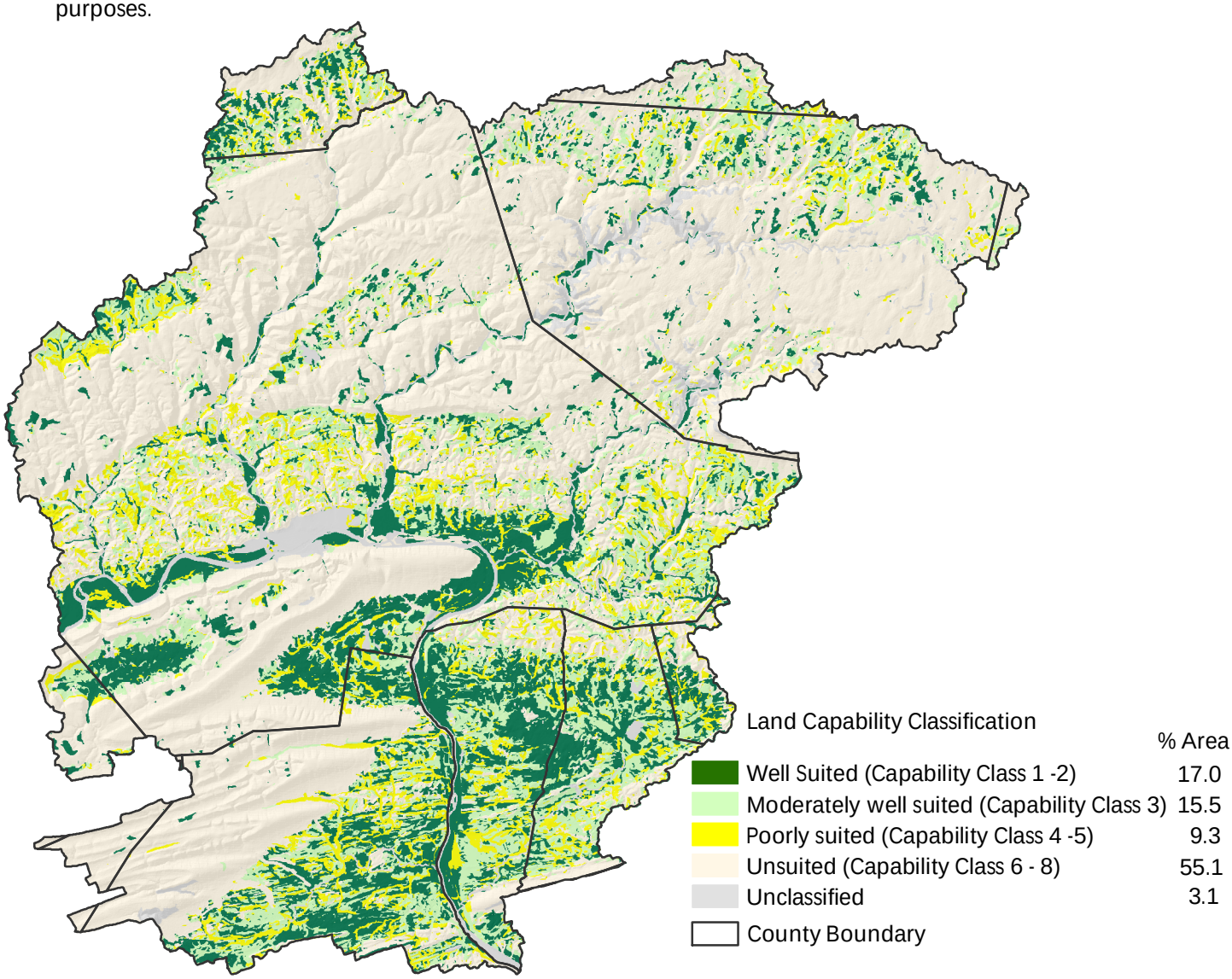
A soil map with an erodibilty index (EI) of 8 or greater is considered to be highly erodible land (HEL). The EI for a soil map unit is determined by dividing the potential erodibility for the soil map unit by the soil loss tolerance (T) value established for the soil in the FOTG as of January 1, 1990. Potential erodibility is based on default values for rainfall amount and intensity, percent and length of slope, surface texture and organic matter, permeability, and plant cover. Actual erodibility and EI for any specific map unit depends on the actual values for these properties.

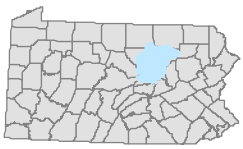


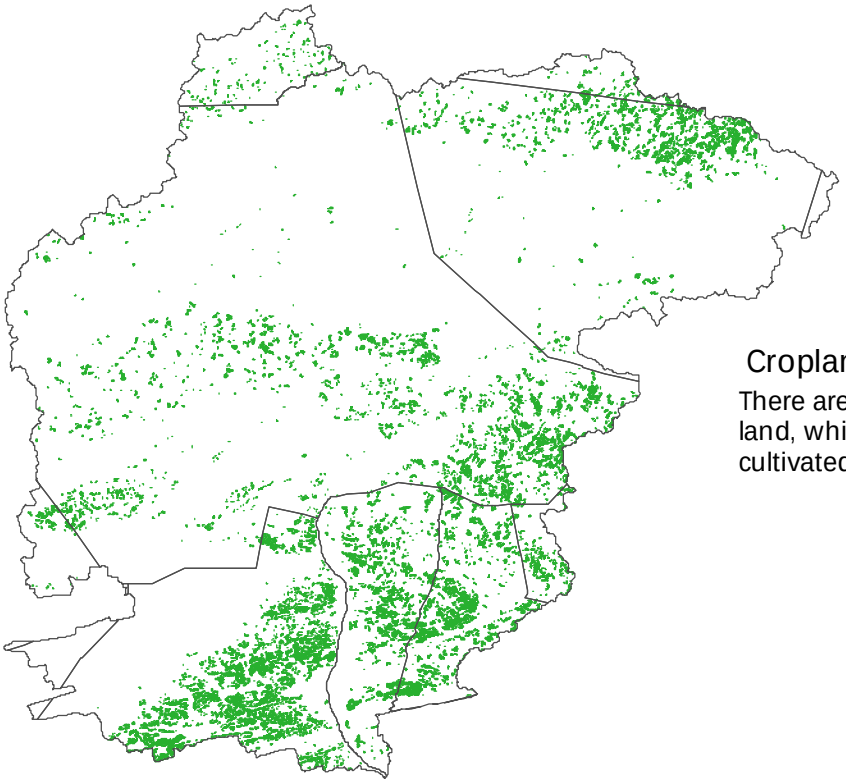


Land Capability Classification

Land capability classification shows, in a general way, the suitability of soils for most kinds of field crops. Crops that require special management are excluded. The soils are grouped according to their limitations for field crops, the risk of damage if they are used for crops, and the way they respond to management. The criteria used in grouping the soils do not include major and generally expensive landforming that would change slope, depth, or other characteristics of the soils, nor do they include possible but unlikely major reclamation projects. Capability classification is not a substitute for interpretations that show suitability and limitations of groups of soils for rangeland, for woodland, and for engineering purposes.

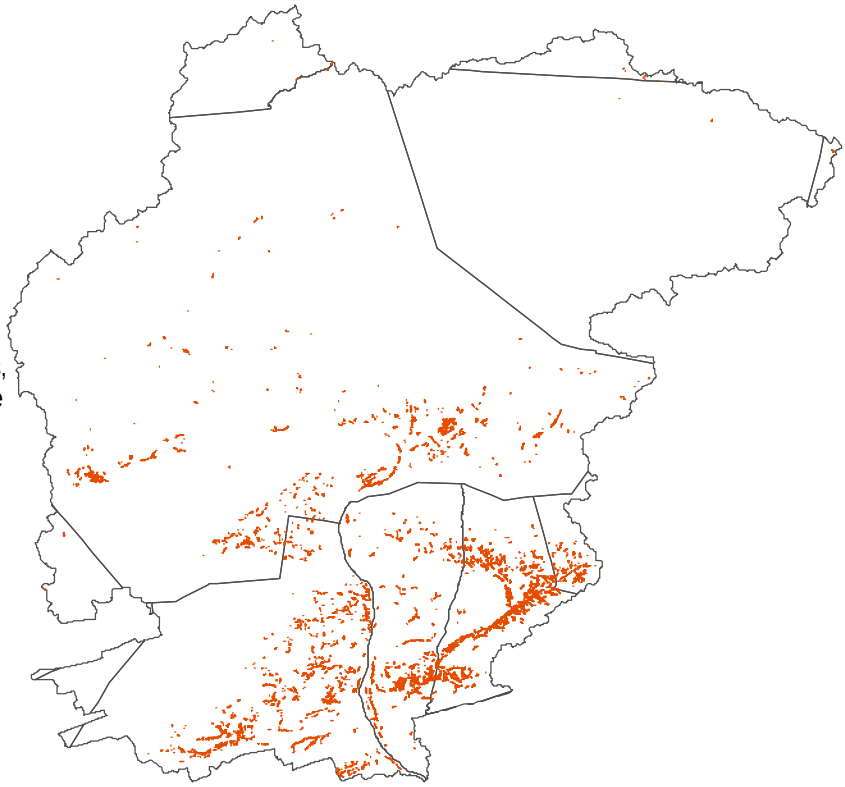






Cropland on Highly Erodible Land

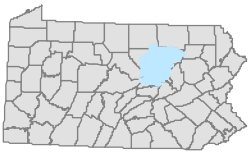
There are 30,351.7 acres on highly erodible land, which is approximately 25.7% of all the cultivated cropland in the watershed.

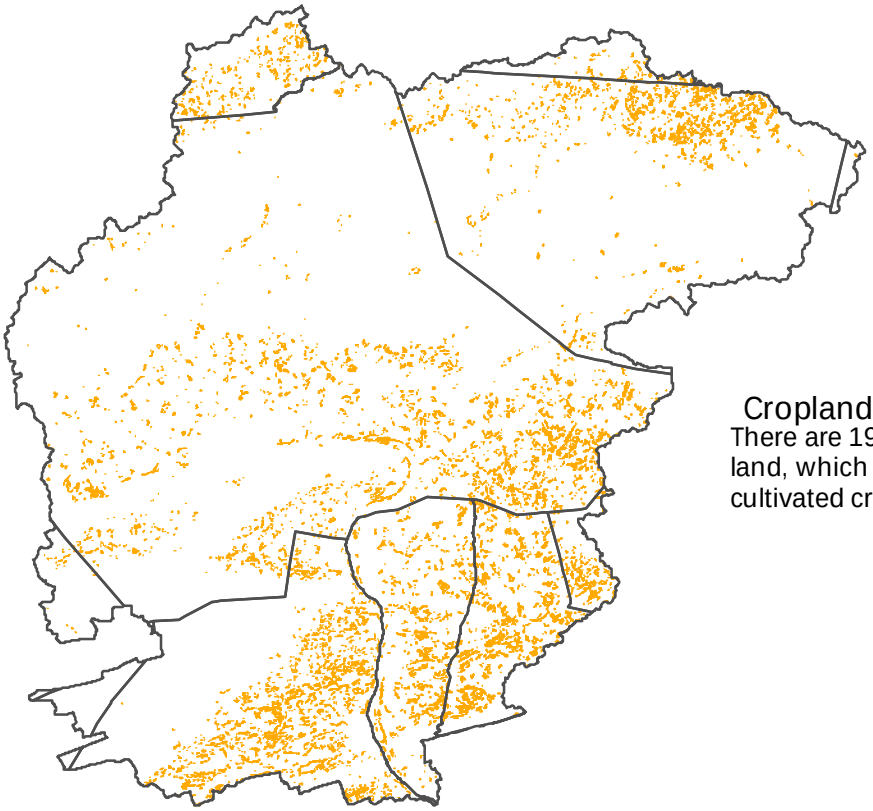


Cropland on Hydric Soils

There are 7534.6 acres on hydric soils, which is approximately 6.4% of all the cultivated cropland in the watershed.

Lower West Branch Susquehanna Watershed

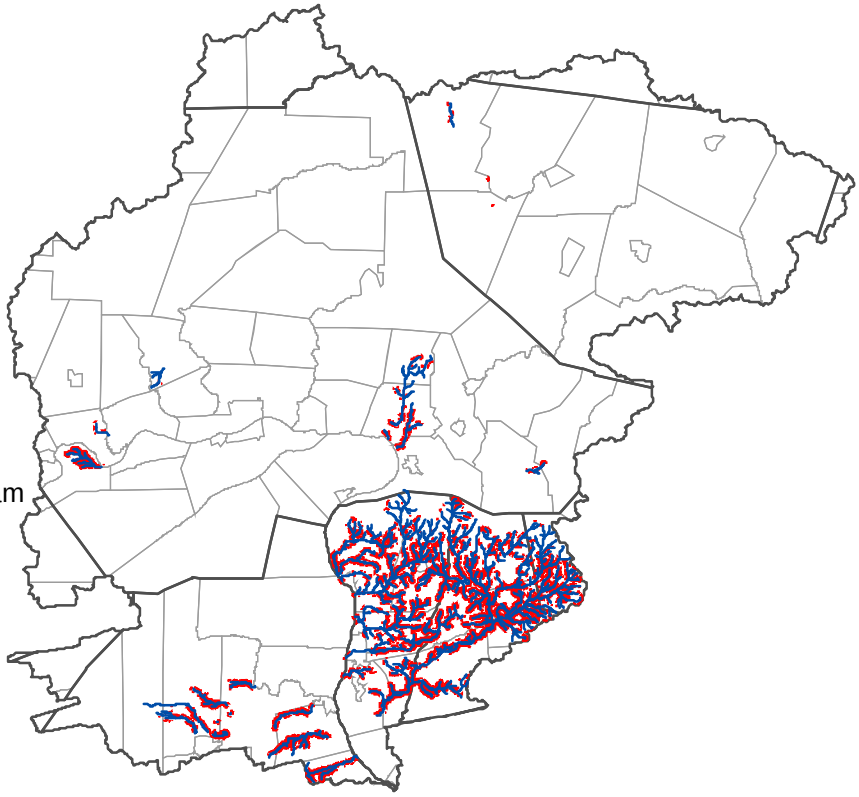




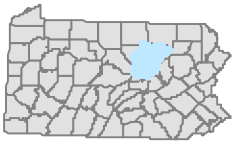
Cropland on Poor or Unsuited Soil

There are 19,087.9 acres on poor or unsuited land, which is approximately 16.2% of all the cultivated cropland in the watershed.

Cropland within 1000 feet of an Agricultural Impaired Stream



- Agricultural Impaired Streams
- Cropland within 1000 ft of impaired stream
- Townships
- County Boundary



Resource Concerns

Major resource concerns in the area include:

- erosion
- streams affected due to impairment
- surface compaction resulting from livestock
- reduction of organic matter on cropland
- subsidence resulting from mining
- land slippage
- soil productivity
- gullying

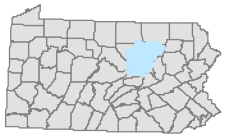
Conservation Practices

Common conservation practices for cropland:

- crop rotation
- contour farming
- nutrient management
- grassed and riparian forest buffers
- cover crops
- diversions
- grassed waterways

Common pasture management practices:

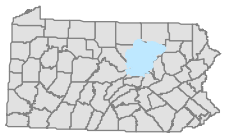
- prescibed grazing
- watering systems
- fencing
- managing livestock access to streams
- nutrient management



PRS Performance Measures[18]

	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	Total
Total Conservation Systems Planned (acres)	10,396	15,525	16,908	11,217	12,675	NA	9,418	6,902	83,041
Total Conservation Systems Applied (acres)	7,995	7,383	8,861	12,029	6,172	NA	8,642	5,522	56,604
Key Conservation Treatments									
Waste Storage Facility (number)	2	35	30	6	0	3	0	1	77
Riparian Forest Buffer (acres)	117	1,475	684	521	321	205	212	386	3,921
Erosion Control Total Soils Saved (tons/year)	5,831	8,282	6,908	6,119	5,925	NA	NA	NA	33,065
Nutrient Management (acres)	2,054	3,533	3,400	4,708	2,431	1,579	1,435	982	20,122
Pest Management (acres)	274	0	0	1,288	737	753	842	597	4,491
Prescribed Grazing (acres)	171	818	713	571	217	205	263	223	3,181
Tree and Shrub Establishment (acres)	41	126	58	176	118	65	65	55	704
Residue Management (acres)	3,924	6,509	6,430	4,017	4,383	1,172	4,747	500	31,682
Wildlife Habitat (acres)	542	666	3,542	3,319	3,018	1,649	2,580	2,847	18,163
Wetlands Created, Restored, or Established	2	27	15	62	181	0	77	26	390
Acres in Conservation Programs									
Conservation Technical Assistance									
Planned	7,300	10,708	10,138	5,864	9,286	NA	7,938	5,415	56,649
Applied	6,015	3,635	4,882	5,826	3,185	NA	7,499	3,379	34,421
Conservation Reserve Program									
Planned	926	1341	5863	4710	2512	NA	4361	1547	21260
Applied	742	1540	3406	5962	2720	NA	2318	3130	19818
Environmental Quality Incentive Program									
Planned	291	385	917	454	233	NA	59	378	2717
Applied	194	316	351	71	168	NA	165	59	1324
Farmland Protection Policy/Farm and Ranch Lands Protection Program									
Planned	0	1112	139	0	449	NA	0	249	1949
Applied	0	300	139	0	0	NA	0	0	439
Forestry Incentive Program									
Planned	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	17	17
Applied	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0
Grasslands Reserve Program									
Planned				0	79	NA	0	0	79
Applied				0	0	NA	0	0	0
Grazing Lands Conservation Initiative									
Planned	60	978	111						1149
Applied	0	1290	551						1841
Wildlife Habitat Incentive Program									
Planned	415	187	969	40	8	NA	314	36	1969
Applied	0	78	449	45	0	NA	10	210	792
Wetlands Reserve Program									
Planned	186	0	0	0	13	NA	0	0	199
Applied	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0
Conservation Security Program									
Planned							10	0	10
Applied							0	2	2

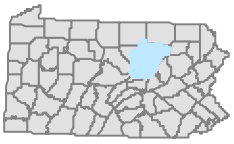
NA - Reporting was unavailabel by Hydrologic Unit Code



Social and Census Data [19]

	Bradford	Centre	Clinton	Columbia	Lycoming	Montour	Northumberland	Sullivan	Tioga	Union	Wyoming	Total
Farms (number)	30	16	11	34	949	183	160	141	40	368	4	1,936
Land in farms (acres)	6,050	2,148	1,435	4,817	127,158	24,058	26,566	25,779	8,202	49,083	618	275,914
Total cropland (acres)	3,706	1,358	923	3,458	74,398	16,650	20,955	14,101	4,673	40,433	354	181,009
Principal operator by primary occupation - Farming (number)	18	8	7	18	498	91	85	91	22	247	2	1,087
Farms by Size												
1 to 9 acres	2	1	1	2	42	7	20	13	1	23	0	112
10 to 49 acres	5	5	3	9	250	47	44	13	5	78	1	460
50 to 179 acres	11	7	6	17	445	93	64	65	19	202	2	931
180 to 499 acres	10	3	1	5	182	28	23	39	12	50	1	354
500 to 999 acres	2	0	0	1	22	7	5	10	3	12	0	62
1,000 acres or more	0	0	0	1	9	1	5	0	1	3	0	20
Livestock and Poultry												
Cattle and calves inventory (farms)	19	8	6	10	387	78	62	81	25	222	2	900
Cattle and calves inventory - Beef cows (farms)	10	4	2	6	224	24	23	57	15	67	1	433
Cattle and calves inventory - Milk cows (farms)	8	3	3	2	90	33	17	22	9	127	1	315
Hogs and pigs inventory (farms)	2	1	1	2	64	9	10	7	4	24	-	124
Sheep and lambs inventory (farms)	2	1	0	1	47	6	8	3	3	16	-	87
Layers 20 weeks old and older inventory (farms)	2	2	1	1	74	17	7	8	4	45	-	161
Broilers and other meat-type chickens sold (farms)	0	0	0	0	11	7	8	2	1	29	-	58
Crops Harvested												
Corn for grain (acres)	192	214	160	726	13196	2,421	6,925	726	232	7,676	25	32,493
Corn for silage or greenchop (acres)	384	121	140	138	3992	855	1,018	1,250	279	5,524	30	13,731
Wheat for grain, all (acres)	0	48	30	182	1202	857	977	0	5	1,498	(D)	4799
Oats for grain (acres)	44	31	10	98	1988	563	398	155	58	730	5	4,080
Barley for grain (acres)	2	31	0	11	156	118	404	(D)	13	328	(D)	1063
Soybeans for beans (acres)	15	115	65	446	4863	3477	4,643	0	10	7,214	(D)	20848
Forage - land used for all hay and all haylage, grass silage, and greenchop (acres)	2,212	491	341	692	26171	4,072	3,274	8,470	3,108	12,804	193	61,828
Vegetables harvested for sale (acres)	7	40	17	121	815	101	442	(D)	5	196	2	1,746
Land in orchards (acres)	3	7	2	20	471	69	75	(D)	6	45	1	699
Total cropland harvested (acres)	2,767	1,053	754	2,631	53754	12,865	17,895	10,726	3,684	35,156	249	141,534
Farm Operator by Ethnicity												
White	43	23	17	47	1334	245	230	205	57	525	5	2,731
Black or African American	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	0	0	0	0	5	3	1	4	0	0	0	13
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Women	11	7	5	13	320	58	54	48	16	122	2	656

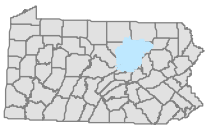
(D) - Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual farms



Partnership Groups:

A cooperative project involving NRCS and conservation partners, including:

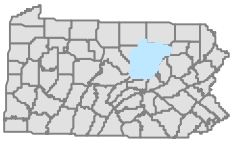
- State Conservation Commission
- Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection
- Pennsylvania Game Commission
- Pennsylvania Grazing/Forage Lands Conservation Coalition
- Pennsylvania Fish & Boat Commission



Footnotes/Bibliography

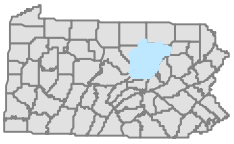
All data is provided "as is". There is no warranties, express or implied, including the warranty of fitness for a particular purpose, accompanying this document. Use for planning purpose only.

1. Common Resource Area
   Common Resource Area (CRA) delineation is defined as a geographical area where resource concerns, problems, or treatment needs are similar. More information can be found online at http://soils.usda.gov/survey/geography/cra.html
2. National Elevation Dataset (NED)
   The NED is a seamless mosaic of the best-available elevation data. The primary source data were the USGS 7.5-minute (30-meter or 10-meter resolution) DEM's. A hillshade grid was also created using the DEM and used to creare a 3-D effect. More inforamtion on NED can be found online at http://ned.usgs.gov/
3. Land Use / Land Cover 2001
   Land Use / Land Cover map was created using the National Land Cover Dataset. The National Land Cover Dataset was compiled from Landsat satellite TM imagery with a spatial resolution of 30 meters and supplemented by various ancillary data (where available). More inforamtion can be found online at http://landcover.usgs.gov/
4. Average Annual Precipitation
   The average annual precipitation data for this map layer were produced through a partnership between NRCS and the Spatial Climate Analysis Service at Oregon State University (OSU). The average annual precipitation is from 1961 through 1990. More information can be found online at http://www.ncgc.nrcs.usda.gov/products/datasets/climate/index.html
5. National Wetlands Inventory (NWI)
   The NWI maps do not show all wetlands since the maps are derived from aerial photointerpretation with varying limitations due to scale, photo quality, inventory techniques, and other factors. More information can be found online at http://www.fws.gov/nwi/
6. Impaired Streams
   Impaired Streams were derived from Pennsylavania Department of Protection Office of Water Management, 2006 list on Non-Attaining Streams. More information can be found on DEP website at http://www.depweb.state.pa.us/dep/site/default.asp
7. Abandoned Mine Land
   Abandoned Mine Land data was received from the Office of Surface Mining. The data set shows the approximate location of Abandoned Mine Land Problem Areas containing public health, safety, and public welfare problems created by past coal mining. More information can be found online at http://www.osmre.gov/osmaml.htm
8. Exceptional Value and High Quality Streams
   Exceptional Value and High Quality Streams were taken from the Chapter 93 data layer received from Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection. For more information on what qualifies a stream as exceptional value or high quality or any information on Chapter 93 streams go to http://www.pacode.com/secure/data/025/chapter93/chap93toc.html



Footnotes/Bibliography

9. Pennsylvania Trout Waters
   Pennsylvania Trout Water data is compiled by the Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission. This layer was created based on the 1:24000 National Hydropahy Dataset (NHD) water bodies layer. More information can be found online at http://www.fish.state.pa.us/fishpub/summary/troutwaters.html
10. Total Maximun Daily Load (TMDL)
    TMDL is the sum of the individual waste load allocations and load allocations which would not produce a violation of water quality standards. The data used is from 2003, the PA Department of Environmental Protection is currently working on updating the GIS data available. More information can be found on TMDL locations in PA at http://www.dep.state.pa.us/watermanagement_apps/tmdl/, and/or nationally at http://www.epa.gov/owow/tmdl/
11. Water Quality Testing Points
    Water Quality Testing Points monitor water quality with emphasis on stream acidity in Pennsylvania with an assoiciated database. The database contains more than 33,466 records on water quality from 1986 to the present from 622 testing sites throughout Pennsylvania. Information in the records includes alkalinity and Ph and includes nitrates and phosphates for some sites since 1996.
    The information is maintained by the Alliance for Aquatic Resource Monitoring. More information can be found online at http://alpha.dickinson.edu/storg/allarm/allarm%20projects/database.htm
12. Water Resource Points
    A Water Resource is a DEP primary facility type related to the Water Use Planning Program. More information can be found http://www.depweb.state.pa.us/dep/site/default.asp
13. Natural Heritage Inventory Sites
    The Natural Areas polygons were developed by the Pennsylvania Natural Heritage Program (PNHP) County Natural Heritage Inventory (CNHI) Program. Natural Areas were identified using map and air photo interpretation, aerial rconnaissance, and field surveys. More information and county reports can be found online at http://www.naturalheritage.state.pa.us/
14. Pennsylvania Breeding Bird Atlas
    Data was taken for the 1st Pennsylvania Breeding Bird Atlas (1992). For this watershed assessment, fourteen bird species were chosen to be focused on. More information about all bird species can be obtained at http://www.carnegiemnh.org/atlas/home.htm
15. Important Bird Areas
    The Important Bird Areas Program (IBA) is a global effort to identify and conserve areas that are vital to birds and other biodiversity. For more information nationally and/or on the state level go to http://www.audubon.org/bird/iba/
16. Important Mammal Areas
    Important Mammal Areas Project, IMAP, the first program of it's kind, was created by the Mammal Technical Committee of the Pennsylvania Biological Survey (PaBS). For more inforamtion go online to http://www.pawildlife.org/imap.htm



Footnotes/Bibliography

17. Soils

    Soil Survey spatial and tabular data were used for the following survey areas:

    Bradford County (PA610)
    Centre County (PA027)
    Clinton County (PA035)
    Lycoming County (PA081)
    Montour County (PA093)
    Northumberland County (PA097)
    Sullivan County (PA610)
    Tioga County (PA117)
    Union County (PA119)
    Wyoming County (PA131)

    Spatial and tabular data an be downloaded at http://soildatamart.nrcs.usda.gov/

18. Performance Results System (PRS)

    PRS data was extracted from PRS by year, conservation system, conservation practice, and proagrams by hydrologic unit code. More information can be found online at the PRS homepage http://ias.sc.egov.usda.gov/prshome/

19. Social and Census Data

    Ag census data and ethnicity data were downloaded from the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS). The data was adjusted by percent of Hydrologic unit in the county. More inforamtion can be found online at http://www.nass.usda.gov/Census_of_Agriculture/index.asp